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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 79
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 7 December 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an intervention by His Excellency Mr. Hassan A. Hassanov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijan Republic, at the North Atlantic Cooperation Council meeting, at Brussels, on 3 December 1993 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Intervention by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan before the North Atlantic Cooperation Council meeting at Brussels on 3 December 1993

Let me first of all express my gratitude to the hosts of the meeting for their hospitality and the excellent conditions of work.

Representing at this high forum the country enveloped in the flames of one of the most impressive and tragic conflicts of contemporary times, I want to draw the attention of my distinguished colleagues to a real threat for peace and stability on the European continent that has been concealed by not taking efficient measures against the aggression.

Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the sovereign Azerbaijan, which has continued for six years already, has resulted in the occupation of one fifth of the territory of my State. The peaceful Azerbaijani population is systematically exterminated and ousted. More than 1 million citizens of Azerbaijan have become the victims of the "ethnic cleansing" policy and are now refugees in their own land. The tragedy of the situation is aggravated by cold weather that puts in jeopardy the lives of hundreds of thousands of people without shelter. Hundreds of populated areas have been looted and burnt down, the material values created by many generations of Azerbaijani people are being destroyed. Not much longer than a week ago the Armenian troops occupied the Azerbaijani populated area of Khudaferin, situated on the frontier with the Islamic Republic of Iran. More than 70 per cent of the frontier of Azerbaijan with Armenia, as well as 161 kilometres of the frontier with the Islamic Republic of Iran, are under the control of the Armenian occupation forces. There is a direct evidence of the aspiration of Armenia, consequently conducting the policy of annexation, to internationalize the conflict and to involve in it other countries of the region.

After realization of its programme-minimum, that is, after the occupation of the whole territory of the Nagorny Karabakh region, the aggressor has started to set up along its perimeter a so-called "sanitary zone", including the regions of Azerbaijan situated around the occupied Nagorny Karabakh. Having forcibly ousted the local population from these regions and having completely or partially destroyed the communication lines, with the exception of those linking the region with Armenia, the armed forces of Armenia realized a thoroughly thought-out strategic plan of Yerevan, which envisaged the simultaneous transformation of the Nagorny Karabakh into an isolated military space surrounded by lifeless territory space and the exclusion of the possibility of the return of the Azerbaijani refugees to their homes.

At the same time, plans of nationalist Armenia are not limited by Karabakh's anschluss or "reunification", which is how Armenia touchingly calls the armed annexation of the part of the sovereign State (by the way, this word is the only analogue of a special term produced by the ideologists of the Third Reich).

Since the very beginning of the conflict, the bordering regions of Azerbaijan, including Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, have been subjected to incessant shooting on the part of Armenia. By the way, one of the villages of Nakhchivan-Kyarky is still controlled by the occupants. There have been numerous attacks on the populated areas of Tovuz, Kedabek and Kazakh regions.

Unfortunately, recent experience demonstrates that indecision, a half-way policy and completely intolerable balancing between the interests of the aggressor and its victim is not only a connivance with respect to the aggressor, but it also undermines the confidence of the countries that have recently become members of the international community.

The efforts on the peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict undertaken by the international community, within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) process, have not, unfortunately, resulted in tangible results, owing to the militarily annexationist position of the Republic of Armenia. In our view, the most important reason for the unsuccessful character of the peace activities aimed at restoring the stability in the region is the refusal to recognize directly the fact of aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the sovereign Azerbaijan. Numerous fact-finding missions of such authoritative organizations as the United Nations and the CSCE have based their conclusions on the difficulties arising from the recognition of direct involvement of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia in the conflict. At the same time, we have all the necessary proof of that and we, on many occasions, provided them to the competent structures of international organizations. How else can the facts of the seizure of eight villages of the Kazakh region of Azerbaijan, having no border with the occupied Nagorny Karabakh region and bordering on Armenia, be explained. Back in December of 1992, Armenian troops occupied eight villages of the Zangelan region of Azerbaijan.

Practically all the regions of Azerbaijan bordering on Armenia and occupied during the aggression were seized as a result of attacks from two directions: from the occupied region of Nagorny Karabakh and directly from the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Moreover, my country is deeply concerned with a tendency in the CSCE Minsk Group to acknowledge Azerbaijan as a "defeated party" that has to accept the conditions contradicting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, CSCE and Security Council resolutions. Every new package of proposals of the Minsk Group on withdrawal of Armenian troops from the occupied territories contains more and more concessions to the aggressor and poses new preliminary conditions for the evacuation of the occupied regions of Azerbaijan. There are attempts of changing the status of Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, with simultaneous removal of the other interested party, the Azerbaijani community of the mountainous part of Karabakh, from the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Such an approach for the settlement, having as its essence the recognition of the force factor, creates a dangerous precedent of territorial gains by utilizing the practice of fait accompli, and means the refusal to implement our

common task - creation of a new world order, based upon the principles of respect for legitimacy, human rights and democracy.

The Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) is one of the most important elements of the security structure. However, I should like to emphasize the direct threat for its implementation on the territory of Azerbaijan, owing to the aggression of the Republic of Armenia. How can one talk about the regional system of security or arms control in accordance with the CFE when Azerbaijan - a CSCE and North Atlantic Cooperation Council member State - has on its territory a big military alignment, uncontrolled by the Government, armed with an abundant amount of heavy weapons and constantly widening the zone of its occupation. Utilizing the occupied Lachin, Kelbajar and Zangelan regions of Azerbaijan, Armenia transfers to Nagorny Karabakh its regular troops, heavy weapons and ammunitions. Official Yerevan has on numerous occasions claimed that it is "the humanitarian assistance" that is transferred to the Upper Karabakh from Armenia through the occupied regions. The predatory actions of the expeditionary corps of the Republic of Armenia clearly demonstrate the real character of this "assistance".

All of the occupied territory of Azerbaijan has found itself out of the zone of control by international inspections in accordance with the CFE Treaty and the Vienna Document. In early 1993, the Azerbaijani side succeeded with difficulty in including into the terms of reference of the advance Monitoring Group of CSCE of the provision on carrying out identification and withdrawal from the territory of our State of all foreign military personnel in cooperation with CSCE or any other competent international organization. However, this intention of goodwill has not found a timely realization. It is not by chance that Armenia tried to block the inclusion of that provision in the mandate. In this connection, it is necessary to clarify what is meant by "self-defense forces of Nagorno Karabakh". According to estimations of the London International Institute of Strategic Research, that could hardly be considered completely accurate in reflecting real figures on the quantity of foreign military personnel; on the territory of Nagorny Karabakh there are 8,000 foreigners, that is, soldiers of the army of the Republic of Armenia. We have many times presented factual evidence on this point.

There is a question of how effective are the inspections within the CFE Treaty and confidence-building measures in Europe held on the territory of Armenia. Absence of a certain amount of weapons and arms on the control sites that are used for carrying out the aggression against sovereign Azerbaijan should have drawn the attention of the inspectors in the course of their work in Armenia. One has to renounce the mechanical approach in holding inspections. During almost two years, the Azerbaijan Republic received 10 inspections, including seven in accordance with the CFE Treaty and three with the Vienna document. It is still unclear why the occupied territories of Azerbaijan have found themselves out of the zone of international inspection activities. Azerbaijan, owing to well-known circumstances, is not able, using its sovereign right, to define the quantity of arms and military personnel in the region, to say nothing about control over them. A question arises whether this situation is normal and what are these mythical "local" forces that wage military actions against the army of a State with a population of 7 million and occupy its

territories. The weaponry missing in Armenia must be looked for in Nagorny Karabakh and other regions of Azerbaijan occupied by Armenia.

If the countries members of the CSCE Minsk Group, which are at the same time parties to the CFE Treaty, had taken a firm and clear position on bridling the aggressor, today we would not have the situation where, owing to the fault of Armenia, the military-political balance in Transcaucasia is considerably upset.

In connection with the situation created in the region, I deem it necessary to state that, despite all efforts of the Azerbaijani side, the aggression of the Republic of Armenia leads to gradual exclusion of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan from the zone of the CFE Treaty and confidence- and security-building measures within the framework of the Vienna Document.

Distinguished colleagues, let me point out the priority problems that have to be carefully addressed under the conditions of widening regional conflicts.

First: the consensus mechanism in the international organizations and, in particular, in the CSCE, provides the aggressor with a 100 per cent possibility of avoiding the responsibility for its deeds.

Second: it is necessary to reinforce the mechanisms of realization of the adopted decisions, to ensure firm guarantees of implementation of foreseen measures and to impose strict sanctions for the violation of agreements.

Third: it is necessary to broaden the set of instruments for peace activities of international organizations. In particular, CSCE, in our view, needs to revise its mandate and to transform its activities from passive cease-fire observation to active peace-making operations.

Fourth: it is necessary to realize clearly that, in conditions of regional conflicts, the implementation of all existing and any other agreements in the sphere of military-political security is put in serious jeopardy.

Political settlement of conflicts must be based on the determination of the world community to use military force effectively in order to stop the aggression. The aggressor should not have any doubts on that point. Otherwise, we risk to be confronted with the situation when the efforts, aimed at reaching the stability in the centre of Europe, will be reduced to zero by the chaos on its outskirts and further spillover of conflicts throughout the continent.

The concept of common European security may be viable only if based on the indivisibility of the security of all.

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UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Letter dated 23 November 1993 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Hungary, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sweden and Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On the invitation of the Government of Switzerland, an International Conference for the Protection of War Victims took place at Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993, at which 160 States, the United Nations and other participants took part. The Conference emphasized the confirmation and the maintenance of, as well as respect for, obligations derived from international humanitarian law. It succeeded in raising the consciousness with respect to those problems and in enhancing the sense of responsibility.

At the end of the Conference, the States adopted a solemn Final Declaration on their obligations under international humanitarian law. The undersigned representatives have the honour to transmit, attached, a copy of this Declaration in each of the six languages of the United Nations (see annex).

In order to disseminate the Geneva Declaration on an universal level, Switzerland, host and president of the Conference, has taken the initiative to circulate it as an official document of the United Nations. The representatives of the Member States mentioned below support this proposal and should be grateful if you would circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 142.

(Signed) Dr. Emilio J. CARDENAS
Permanent Representative
of Argentina

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative
of Belgium

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE
Permanent Representative
of Canada

(Signed) LI Zhaoxing
Permanent Representative
of China

(Signed) Cristian TATTENBACH
Permanent Representative
of Costa Rica

(Signed) Dr. Nabil A. ELARABY
Permanent Representative
of Egypt

(Signed) André ERDOS
Permanent Representative
of Hungary

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Permanent Representative
of Senegal

(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Permanent Representative
of Sweden

(Signed) Nitya PIBULSONGGRAM
Permanent Representative
of Thailand

ANNEX

International Conference for the Protection of War Victims

Geneva, from 30th August to 1st September 1993

DECLARATION ADOPTED BY PLENARY SESSION ON SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1993

The participants in the International Conference for the Protection of War Victims, held in Geneva from August 30 to September 1, 1993, solemnly declare the following:

I

1. We refuse to accept that war, violence and hatred spread throughout the world, and fundamental rights of persons are violated in an increasingly grave and systematic fashion. We refuse to accept that wounded are shown no mercy, children massacred, women raped, prisoners tortured, victims denied elementary humanitarian assistance, civilians starved as a method of warfare, obligations under international humanitarian law in territories under foreign occupation not respected, families of missing persons denied information about the fate of their relatives, populations illegally displaced, and countries laid to waste.

2. We refuse to accept that, since war has not been eradicated, obligations under international humanitarian law aimed at limiting the suffering caused by armed conflicts are constantly violated. We vigorously condemn these violations which result in a continued deterioration of the situation of persons whom the law is intended to protect.

3. We refuse to accept that civilian populations should become more and more frequently the principal victims of hostilities and acts of violence perpetrated in the course of armed conflicts, for example where they are intentionally targeted or used as human shields, and particularly when they are victims of the odious practice of "ethnic cleansing". We are alarmed by the marked increase in acts of sexual violence directed notably against women and children and we reiterate that such acts constitute grave breaches of international humanitarian law.

4. We deplore the means and methods used in the conduct of hostilities which cause heavy suffering among civilians. In that context we reaffirm our determination to apply, to clarify and, where it is deemed necessary, to consider further developing the existing law governing armed conflicts, in particular non-international ones, in order to ensure more effective protection for their victims.

5. We affirm the necessity to reinforce, in accordance with international law, the bond of solidarity that must unite mankind against the tragedy of war and in all efforts to protect the victims thereof. In that spirit, we support peaceful bilateral and multilateral initiatives aimed at easing tensions and preventing the outbreak of armed conflicts.

6. We undertake to act in cooperation with the UN and in conformity with the UN Charter to ensure full compliance with international humanitarian law in the event of genocide and other serious violations of this law.

7. We demand that measures be taken at the national, regional and international level to allow assistance and relief personnel to carry out in all safety their mandate in favour of the victims of an armed conflict. Stressing that peace-keeping forces are bound to act in accordance with international humanitarian law, we also demand that the members of peace-keeping forces be permitted to fulfil their mandate without hindrance and that their physical integrity be respected.

II

We affirm our responsibility, in accordance with Article I common to the Geneva Conventions, to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in order to protect the victims of war. We urge all States to make every effort to:

1. Disseminate international humanitarian law in a systematic way by teaching its rules to the general population, including incorporating them in education programmes and by increasing media awareness, so that people may assimilate that law and have the strength to react in accordance with these rules to violations thereof.

2. Organise the teaching of international humanitarian law in the public administrations responsible for its application and incorporate the fundamental rules in military training programmes, as well as military code books, handbooks and regulations, so that each combatant is aware of his or her obligation to observe and help enforce these rules.

3. Study with utmost attention practical means of promoting understanding of and respect for international humanitarian law in armed conflicts in the event that State structures disintegrate so that a State cannot discharge its obligations under that law.

4. Consider or reconsider, in order to enhance the universal character of international humanitarian law, becoming party or confirming their succession, where appropriate, to the relevant treaties concluded since the adoption of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular:

   - the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts of 8 June 1977 (Protocol I);
   - the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts of 8 June 1977 (Protocol II);
   - the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons and its three Protocols;
   - the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

5. Adopt and implement, at the national level, all appropriate regulations, laws and measures to ensure respect for international humanitarian law applicable in the event of armed conflict and to punish violations thereof.

6. Contribute to an impartial clarification of alleged violations of international humanitarian law and, in particular, consider recognizing the competence of the International Fact-Finding Commission according to Article 90 of Protocol I mentioned in Part II, paragraph 4 of this Declaration.

7. Ensure that war crimes are duly prosecuted and do not go unpunished, and accordingly implement the provisions on the punishment of grave breaches of international humanitarian law and encourage the timely establishment of an appropriate international legal machinery, and in this connection acknowledge the substantial work accomplished by the International Law Commission concerning the creation of an international criminal court. We reaffirm that States which violate international humanitarian law shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation.

8. Improve the coordination of emergency humanitarian actions in order to give them the necessary coherence and efficiency, provide the necessary support to the humanitarian organisations entrusted with granting protection and assistance to the victims of armed conflicts and supplying, in all impartiality, victims of armed conflicts with goods or services essential to their survival, facilitate speedy and effective relief operations by granting those humanitarian organisations access to the affected areas, and take the appropriate measures to enhance respect for their safety, security and integrity, in conformity with applicable rules of international humanitarian law.

9. Increase respect for the emblems of the red cross and red crescent as well as for the other emblems provided for by international humanitarian law and protecting medical personnel, objects, installations and means of transport, religious personnel and places of worship, and relief personnel, goods and convoys as defined in international humanitarian law.

10. Reaffirm and ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law applicable during armed conflicts protecting cultural property, places of worship and the natural environment, either against attacks on the environment as such or against wanton destruction causing serious environmental damage; and continue to examine the opportunity of strengthening them.

11. Ensure the effectiveness of international humanitarian law and take resolute action, in accordance with that law, against States bearing responsibility for violations of international humanitarian law with a view to terminating such violations.

12. Take advantage of the forthcoming Conference for the review of the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons and the three Protocols thereto, which provides a platform for wider accession to this instrument, and consider strengthening existing law with a view to finding effective solutions to the problem of the indiscriminate use of mines whose explosions maim civilians in different parts of the world.

With this Declaration in mind, we reaffirm the necessity to make the implementation of international humanitarian law more effective. In this spirit, we call upon the Swiss Government to convene an open-ended intergovernmental group of experts to study practical means of promoting full respect for and compliance with that law, and to prepare a report for submission to the States and to the next session of the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

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In conclusion we affirm our conviction that, by preserving a spirit of humanity in the midst of armed conflicts, international humanitarian law keeps open the road to reconciliation, facilitates the restoration of peace between the belligerents, and fosters harmony between all peoples.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Mahbub KABIR (Bangladesh)

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council". At the same meeting, the Assembly decided to allocate chapters I, V (sects. A and B) and IX of the report of the Council 1/ to the Fifth Committee.

2. At its 30th meeting, on 7 December 1993, the Committee considered the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee. The comments and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/48/SR.30).

3. At the same meeting, the Committee decided, without objection, to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council that had been allocated to the Fifth Committee (see para. 4).

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1).

Report of the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly takes note of chapters I, V (sects. A and B) and IX of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 1/

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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Letter dated 7 December 1993 from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid to the President of the General Assembly

As you will recall, the General Assembly adopted by consensus its resolution 48/1 on 8 October 1993, in which it, inter alia, decided that all provisions adopted by it relating to the imposition of an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, and on investment in the petroleum industry there, shall cease to have effect as of the date that the Transitional Executive Council becomes operational, and requested all States to take appropriate measures within their jurisdiction to lift any restrictions or prohibitions they had imposed to implement previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly in this respect.

In this regard, I have been informed that the Transitional Executive Council, holding its inaugural meeting today in Cape Town, has become operational as of today.

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid

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PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1994-1995

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/28), which provides information on the financial performance of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) for the period from mid-September 1992 to 31 December 1993 and the cost estimates for UNOMSA for the period from 1 January to 31 July 1994. During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General who provided additional information to the Committee.

2. In paragraph 16 of his report, the Secretary-General outlines the actions that would appear to be required to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session in connection with the financing of UNOMSA.

3. The savings (overruns) incurred in respect of the main objects of expenditure of UNOMSA for the period mid-September 1992 to 31 December 1993 are summarized in annex I to the report, with supplementary information thereon provided in annex II. The Advisory Committee notes that, according to the performance report for that period, the projected expenditure for a number of items varies considerably from the cost estimates for the period. For example, there are substantial savings under general temporary assistance, consultants, travel, and rental of aircraft, and large overexpenditure on salaries, vehicle operation and communications. The Committee recalls that substantial savings and overexpenditures in an operation should be well explained in the performance report.

4. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 19 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/28) that $61,200 (overrun) for the period from mid-September 1992 to 31 December 1993 will be reflected in the second performance report under section 2 of the programme budget for 1992-1993.

5. The Advisory Committee was informed that as at 3 December 1993 there were 60 international staff, comprising one Chief of Mission, a Deputy Chief of Mission, 50 observers and eight support staff. The Secretary-General proposes an addition of 56 international staff, comprising 50 observers (already approved by the Security Council) 1/ and six support staff, effective 1 December 1993.

6. In paragraph 9 of the report, the Secretary-General proposes to create as at 1 November 1993 a temporary post at the Assistant Secretary-General level for the Chief of Mission of UNOMSA and the Deputy Chief of Mission to occupy the post at the D-2 level. In addition, in paragraphs 10 and 11, he proposes to provide for the Senior Advisor/Observer (currently on loan from the Department of Political Affairs), the post at the D-1 level currently occupied by the Deputy Head of Mission, as well as establishing 10 observer posts at the P-5 level. The Committee has no objection to these proposals.

7. The Secretary-General estimates the cost for the period 1 January to 31 July 1994 at $8,994,100. Annexes IV and V to his report (A/C.5/48/28) provide a summary statement and supplementary information in respect of this estimate.

8. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 14 of the report that the above estimates relate only to the requirements of the Mission prior to and after the election, without taking into account possible additional electoral requirements. Should relevant decisions be made concerning specific additional requirements, and/or the extension of the Mission beyond 31 July 1994, the Secretary-General would seek the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into related commitments under the terms of the General Assembly resolution to be adopted on unforseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995.

9. Upon inquiry as to the high cost of premises, the Advisory Committee was informed that negotiations are under way to obtain premises at reasonable cost. The Committee trusts that every effort will be made to seek the Government's assistance in procuring office space with minimum charge to the United Nations.

10. With regard to general purchase of materials and service, the Advisory Committee reiterates its recommendation that, whenever cost-effective and technically feasible, every reasonable effort should be made by the Secretariat, in accordance with established procedures, to acquire services, resources and materials from local area sources (A/47/896, para. 13). In this regard, the Committee was informed that office furniture would be purchased locally.

11. Taking into account its observations, the Advisory Committee, without prejudice to such decisions as the General Assembly may take on the mode of financing of UNOMSA, recommends that the estimate of $8,994,100 for UNOMSA should be approved for the period from 1 January to 31 July 1994.

Notes

1/ S/25315 and S/26559.